Amendments to the Claims:

The claims stand as follows:

- 1. (Currently Amended) A method for inhibiting or reducing beta-amyloid protein fibril formation, deposition or accumulation in a beta-amyloid protein disease in a patient, the method comprising administrating to the patienta site containing beta-amyloid protein a therapeutically effective amount of laminin, ora polypeptide having a conformational similarity to a fragment of a laminin protein.
- 2-3. (Cancelled)
- 4. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 1 wherein the polypeptidelaminin or fragment thereof is synthesized. to achieve said conformational similarity.
- 5. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 1 wherein the beta-amyloid protein disease is fibrils are associated with Alzheimer's disease or Down's syndrome.
- 6-10. (Cancelled)
- 11. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 1 wherein the laminin fragment includes at least one comprises a globular domain repeat within the laminin A chain or a fragment thereof.
- 12. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 11 wherein the globular domain repeats include comprises the peptide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 3 or a fragment thereof.
- 13-14. (Cancelled)
- 15. (Currently Amended) A method for inhibiting or reducing beta-amyloid protein fibril formation, deposition or accumulation in a beta-amyloid protein disease in a patient, the method comprising administrating to the patienta site containing beta-amyloid protein a therapeutically effective amount of a polypeptide selected from the group consisting of human laminin, mouse laminin, SEQ ID NO: 1, SEQ ID NO: 2, SEQ ID NO: 3, SEQ ID NO 4:, SEQ

- ID NO: 5, SEQ ID NO:6, SEQ ID NO: 7, SEQ ID NO: 8, SEQ ID NO: 9, SEQ ID NO:10, SEQ ID NO: 11, and fragments thereof.
- 16. (Cancelled)
- 17. (Original) The method of claim 1 wherein the therapeutically effective amount is a dosage between 0.01µg and about 100mg/kg body weight.
- 18. (Original) The method of claim 17 wherein the therapeutically effective amount is a dosage between 10µg and about 50mg/kg body weight.
- 19. (Currently Amended) A method for inhibiting or reducing beta-amyloid protein fibril formation, deposition or accumulation in an environment, the method comprising: administering to the environment a therapeutically effective amount of a polypeptide selected from the group consisting of human laminin, mouse laminin, SEQ ID NO: 1, SEQ ID NO: 2, SEQ ID NO: 3, SEQ ID NO 4:, SEQ ID NO: 5, SEQ ID NO: 6, SEQ ID NO: 7, SEQ ID NO: 8, SEQ ID NO: 9, SEQ ID NO:10, SEQ ID NO: 11, and fragments thereof into any site containing beta-amyloid protein.
- 20. (Previously Added) The method of claim 15, wherein the polypeptide selected is taken from the 4th globular domain repeat of human A chain laminin.
- 21. (Previously Added) The method of claim 19, wherein the polypeptide selected is taken from the 4th globular domain repeat of human A chain laminin.
- 22. (New) The method of claim 15 wherein the beta-amyloid protein disease is Alzheimer's disease or Down's syndrome.
- 23. (New) The method of claim 15 wherein the therapeutically effective amount is a dosage between 0.01µg and about 100mg/kg body weight.

- 24. (New) The method of claim 23 wherein the therapeutically effective amount is a dosage between 10µg and about 50mg/kg body weight.
- 25. (New) The method of claim 19 wherein the therapeutically effective amount is a dosage between $0.01\mu g$ and about 100mg/kg body weight.
- 26. (New) The method of claim 25 wherein the therapeutically effective amount is a dosage between $10\mu g$ and about 50mg/kg body weight.
- 27. (New) The method of claim 19 wherein the site containing the beta-amyloid protein is an *in vitro* site.